The Sun.

M'KINLEY LEADS IN SONG.

PERSONALLY LED 8,000 PROPER IN ATLANTA IN SINGING "AMERICA." The South Enthusiastically Demonstrative

at the President's Every Appearance-"Requited! Write It Across the Skies." We Said : " What Can Stand lu Our Path ?"

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.-President McKinley received an ovation again this afternoon when stepped upon the platform in the audiforfam in Pleamont Park, Nearly 8,000 persons must have been packed in the building, which fairly shook under the mighty shout that went up in the greeting to the President. his Cabinet and the country's famous fighting Through the scene that followed the sident were a pleased smile, and with reason, for the demonstration gave ample evidence that he had "caught on" with the South and that the South was glad to see him. The exercises were opened sedstely with prayer. but from the close of the prayer on there was nothing but the noistest kind of enthusiasm whenever opportunity offered. Secretary Alger started the ball rolling by stepping to the treat of the platform and asking the band to play "America" and the audience to sing it. then the President took charge of affairs, and as the first bars of the song were played he led the singing in person, and such a hearty chorus as followed had probably never been heard in Atlanta before. When the President sat down the audience yelled his name madly, and from that time on the temperature of feeltag in the great gathering rendered useless the numerous stoves which were trying to keer the auditorium warm.

Col. Hemphill, Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, delivered an address of general wel-Gov. Candler, who recounted with great earn-estness the reasons which the United States have to-day for confidence in the future. Col. Remphill introduced the President amid a storm of cheers. The President said:

Leannot withhold from this people my pro-"Learnot withhold from this people my profound thanks for their hearty reception and
the good will which they have shown me everywhere and in every way since I have been their
guest. I thank them for the opportunity which
this occasion gives me of meeting and greeting
them, and for the pieasure it affords me to participate with them in honoring the army and
the navy, to whose achievements we are indebted for one of the most brilliant chapters of
American history. Parts of the country have
had their public thanksgivings and jubilees
in honor of their historic events of the
pastyear, but nowhere, has there been greater
resolving than among the people here, the renresentatives of the South. I congratulate them
upon their accurate observation of events,
which enabled them to fix a date which insured
them the privilege of being the first to cele-

upon their accurate observation of events, which enabled them to fix a date which insured them the privileze of being the first to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace by the American and Spanish Commissioners.

"Under hostile fire on a foreign soil, fighting in a common cause, the memory of old disagreements has faded into history. From camp and campainn there comes the magic healing which has closed ancient wounds and effaced their sears. For the result every American patriot will forever rejoice. It is no small indemnity for the cost of the war. This Government has proved itself invincible in the recent war, and out of it has come a nation which will remain indivisible forevermore. No worthler contributions have been made in partiotism and in men than by the people of these Southern States. When at last the opportunity came they were eager to meet it, and with promptness responded to the call of country. Under the abic leadership of mendeur to them, who had marched with their fathers under another flag, now fighting under the old flag again, they have gloriously heised to defond its spotless folds and added new luster to its shining stars. That flag has been planted in two benispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it flosts, its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"The yellory we celebrate is not that of a

over whom it feets its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a President, or a Congress, but of the people. The peace we have won is not a selfish truce of arms, but one whose conditions presage good to humanity. The domains secured under the treaty yet to be acted upon by the Senate came to us not as the reward of a crusade of conquest, but as the reward of temperate faithful and fearless response to the call of conscience, which could not be disregarded by a liberty-loving and Christian people. We have so borne ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the powers of the world as to escape complaint or compilication and to give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for a struggling people.

The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only just begun. The most serious work is still before us. And every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partisanship subordinated to its faithful execution. This is the time for earnest, not faint, hearts. New occasions teach new duties. Meeting these coaditions hopefully and facing them bravely and wisely is to be the mightlest test of American virtue and capacity. Without ahandoning past limitations, traditions and principles, but by meeting present opportunities and obligations, we shall show ourselves worthy of the great trusts which civilization has imposed upon us. The glories of war cannot be dimmed, but the result will be incomplete and unworthy of us unless supplemented by civilictories, harder, rossibly, to win, in their way ne less indispensable. American capacity has trimphed over all in the pust. Apparent dangers have been averted or avoided, and our own history shows that progress has come, so naturally and steadily on the heels of new and grave responsibilities that as we look back upon the acquisitions of territory by our fathers we are filled with wonder that any doubt could have existed or any apprehension could have been feit for the wisdom of their action or their capacity to grapple with the then untried and mighty problems.

The republic is to-day larger, stronger, and better prepared than ever before for wise The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only

been feit tor the wisdom of their action or their caracity to grapple with the then untried and mighty problems.

The republic is to-day larger, stronger, and better prepared than ever before for wise and profitable development in new directions and along new lines, and if the minds of our own receive are still disturbed by perpiexed and anxious doubts, in which all of us have shared, and still share, the genius of American civilization will. I believe, be found both criginal and creative and capable of subserving all the great interests which shall be confided to our keeping. Forever in the right following the test impulses and clinging to high purposes, using properly and within right limits our power and opportunities honorable reward must inevitably follow. The outcome cannot be in doubt, we could have avyided all the difficulties that its across the pathway of the nation if a few months ago we had couldy ignored the piteous appeals of the starving and oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. If we had blinded ourselves to the conditions so near our shores and tarned a deaf car to our suffering neighbors, the issue of territorial expansion in the Antilles and the East Indies would not have been raised. But could we have justified such a caurse? Is there any one who would now declare another to have been the better course? With less humanity and less courage on our part, the Spanish flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would still be floating at Cavité, at Ponce and at Santiago, and a chance in the race of life would be wanting to ablitions of human beings who to-day call this pation noble, and who I trust will live to call it blessed.

hus far we have done our supreme duty shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace and the civilized worst ambands and waits in expectation, turn timely away from the ducies imposed upon the country by its own great deeds? And when the mist fade away, and we see with clearer vision, may we not go forth rejoicing in a greath which has been employed solely for humanity and always been tempered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to meet the exigencies which await us, because confident that our course is one of duty and our cause that of right?

The enthusiasm of the opening of the meeting was renewed when the President finished speaking and it was continuous, thereafter until he and his party arose to leave, except when Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Lawton, Gov. Johnston and Lieut Hobson ap-peared at the front of the platform in answer to calls and told the audience briefly that everybody there had good reason to feel glad at being present. After the speechmaking was over the guests and the audience went in a mass to the public reception at the Execu-tive Mansion. The reception was a genuine

President McKinley and most of the city's Sees to remained in seclusion during the morn-ing Gen. Wheeler, however, was active bought to take a pominent part in helping to form the order of "Service Men of the Spanish War." head of these sixing as charterd mem-of the new society, whose aim is stated the new society, whose aim is stated the inspiration of patriotism and the in-At 12 o'clock the President and his party

were driven to the stand from which the President reviewed a long military and civic parads. The Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Third New Jersey volunteer regiments and den, Wheeler at the head of a lew score of his old Confederate cavalrymen were the chief features of this procession. After it had passed the reviewing stand the Presidential party were entertained at luncheon at the Driving Club in Piedmont Park. They went from there to the Auditorium.

yiewing stand the Fresidential party were entertained at luncheon at the Driving Cinh in Fiedmont Park. They went from there to the Auditorium.

Many distinguished men were at the banquet to-night in honor of President McKinley. At the table with him were Clark Howell, who presided Gov. Allen D. Candler, Secretary Alger. Cant. T. B. Neil, Seretary Wilson, Gen. Shafter, Charles F. Warwick, Lieut. Hobson, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Sterben O'Meara, Major L. Mims, John Addison Porter, Capt. R. J. Lowry, Judge John S. Candler, Charles W. Matthewson, Judge W. T. Newman, Gen. A. C. M. Fennington, Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, Hoke Smith, D. G. Fenno Frank, P. Rice, Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Ruitas B. Bullock, George R. Peck, Gov. James F. Johnston, Major-Gen. S. B. M. Young, E. E. Settle, M. C., Gen. Wheeler, Postmaster-tieneral Charles Emory Smith, Col. W. A. Hemphill, Secretary Long, C. A. Collier, and Secretary Gaze. Covers were laid for 300 other guests in the dining hall of the Kimball House, and manong them were some Zof the Joremost citizens of Georgia and Alabama. The Fresident, responding to the toast "Our Country," made one of the most stirring speeches, though a short one, of the trip. He said:

"I am not a stranger to your hospitality, You have always given me a courteous and cordial reception. My first visit was under the ausnices of your fellow citizen. Cant. Howell, and another distinguished Georgian, the brilliant Grady, since called from the field of activity where he was at the height of his usefulness and when the whole nation could ill spare him and sorrowed at his untimely death. Then we were engaged in an economic diseasion in which honest differences of opinion prevailed and heated discussion ruled the hour. I do not forget that then, although advocating a theory of taxation seemingly opposed to the majority sentiment of your State and city, you accorded me an impartial hearing. Stranger as I was to all of you, you made me feel at home, and from that hour Atlanta won my heart.

"The nation has been at war.

ing. Stranger as I was to all of you, you made me feel at home, and from that hour Atlanta won my heart.

"The nation has been at war. It was short, but decisive. It has brought new problems to the republic whose solution will tax the genius of our people. United we will meet and solve them with honor to ourselves and to the lasting benefit of all concerned. The war brought us together. Its settlement will keep us together. Reunited!" Glorious realization! It expresses the thought of my mind and the long-deferred consummation of my heart's desire as I stand in this presence. It interprets the hearty demonstration here witnessed and is the patriotic refrain of all sections and of all lovers of the republic.
"Heunited! One country again and one country forever! Proclaim it from the press and pulpit, teach it in the schools, write it across the skies. The world sees and feels it; it cheers every heart in North and South and brightens the life of every American home. Let nothing ever strain it again, At peace with all the world and with each other, what can stand in the pathway of our progress and prosperity?"

Major-Gen. 8. M., B. Young, speaking of

can stand in the pathway of our progress and prosperity?"

Major-Gen. S. M. B. Young, sreaking of "The Volunteer as Viewed by a Regular in Command." said:

"In looking at the volunteers and considering them as soldiers, the fact is lost sight of that they have not received a professional education. We are too quick to condemn; we are slow to remember that these patriotic men cannot within a week, a month, ave, less than a year, be educated to the point where the soldier's obligations to them are paramount. I dwell particularly on two volunteer regiments, the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts, for the reason that these two regiments were the two volunteer regiments and the only volunteer regiments. Present with the regular forces that played any important part in the battles in and about Santiago.

"I have sincerely regretted that these two regiments were taken away from my brigade, not that they were placed under the covered."

"I have sincerely regretted that these two regiments were taken away from my brigade, not that they were placed under the command of Gen. Lawton, but that they were brought into action before they had attained that confidence in their company and regimental officers that is necessary to success in an engagement. Understand me distinctly, that I am not criticising the action of these regiments under fire. There is no better/material in these United States than could be found in these United States that the instruction and the training necessary to success in the extreme hour of trial. With our limited these two regiments, but they lack the instruc-tion and the training necessary to success in the extreme hour of trial. With our limited force in that expedition, it was necessary to call upon these two regiments, but they were called upon too soon. They were not fitted for the work.

Other speakers were Secretary Long, Gen. Shafter, George R. Peck, Stephen O'Mara, Secretary Gage, Gen. Wheeler, Postmaster-Gen. eral Smith, Goy, Joseph F. Johnston of Ala-bama, Lieut, Hobson, Mayor Charles F. Wai-wick of Philadelphia, and Congressman Evan Settle.

Clarke Howell read a set of resolutions which were passed unanimously by the Legislaure this afternoon, which brought the diners to their feet cheering. The resolutions were in part of blooms. part as follows

Resolved. By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that as the chosen representatives of the people of Georgia, we desire to express our high appreciation of the chaste, cloquent and statesmanlike address delivered in the presence of this General Assambly vesterday 13 his Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States.

Resolved, That President McKinley, by his roody recognition of Southern ability and Southern worth in military appointments made at the authreak of and during the recent war, made for himself a warm place in the hearts of all one people and endeared himself to the country at large people and endeared and applaud the yearorus and soldierly suggestion made by his Excellency, that "every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor, and the time has now come when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers. These be words that might fitty be written with letters of gold to pictures of silver. They do credit to the heart and head of the distinguished citizen who attered them—a man who has preved himself to be the chief executive of the entire maion, capable on great occasions of rising high above party and sectional lines.

and sectional lines.

It was some minutes after the reading of these resolutions before the tumult subsided enough to allow a speaker to be heard.

SAVANAM, Ga., Dec. 15.—Preparations' are perfect for a royal welcome to President Mc-Kinley. Thousands of visitors are arriving here, having become interested in the utternances of the President at Atlanta regarding the South.

NIAGARA COUNTY'S MONEY. Treasurer Lammerts Asked to Explain

Reported \$40,000 Shortage. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Doc. 15.-For three days this city has been disturbed by persistent reports that there was an apparent shortage in the accounts of County Treasurer John C Lammerts of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. To-day the Board of Supervisors of Ningara county, in open session, acted on the matter. On motion of Supervisor White a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts "to embody in its report a statement of the amounts of county funds in the designated depositories at the present time and at the end of each of the three past months." Another significant step was taken when Supervisor Peterson this afternoon on instruction advised the Maryland Fidelity and

surety of County Treasurer Lammerts, saying that his affairs were under official invostigation by the board.

The Treasurer's Committee finds that the books show a balance on hand of about \$45,-000, but so fur the committee has been unable to find any of the money; they are further handleapped by the absence of County Treasurer Lammerts. He lives at Niagara Falls, but the county office is here. He has not been in Lockport for a week, and has day after day postponed coming here, as the board requested, He promised the committee to be here yesterday and again to-day, but failed to come both times. surety of County Treasurer Lammerts, saying

Trust Company to look after its interests as

terday and again to-day, but failed to come both times.

The examination of the Treasurer's office took a serious turn early in the week when it was found that the county bills were not being naid when presented. The Sheriff's bill, and the office of the serious serious and when presented. The Sheriff's bill, and the office of the serious serious and the serious serious that he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. Supervisor Little, in open assation to-day, urged the committee to make a preliminary report, on the ground that the public had a right to know what was going on and whether there was any foundation for the disquieting rumors. The committee asked until to-morrow to make its roport.

It is said by members of the board that Mr. Lammerts has promised to come to Lockport to-morrow and explain everything. Vesterday lodgments were filed against Lammerts and there associated with him in rea estate busices at Nagara Falls aggregating \$13,000. The indements were secured by W. Storras agent for the West National Bank of Ningara Falls. Lammerts has been a heavy dealer in Ningara Falls road sextate.

Royal Limited. Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & In., B. & O.

New York to Washington, daily, 2:55 P. M. White-half terminal South Perry and 3 P. M. foot Liberty street, Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequalled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington,—Afr. DEATH OF CALVIN S. BRICE.

THE CAPITALIST AND FORMER V. S. SENATOR DIES OF PNEUMONIA.

Confined to Bis Home Only Since Sunday-Passing of a Great Figure in the Financial and Railroad World-Head of the American Chins Development Company.

his home, 603 Fifth avenue, of pneumonia. He had been confined to the house since Sunday, and had suffered slightly from a cold, which affected his voice for a week or ten days, but his illness was not diagnosed as pneuponia until Tuesday. Having been of robust health all his life, Mr. Brice thought nothing of the cold, except that it inconvenlenced him somewhat. He was at his office on Saturday until late that night. On Sunday his family prevailed upon him to remain at home, and by Tuesday his condition was such that a consultation of physicians was called, which Dr. Janeway attended with others, Mr. Brice's trouble was pronounced pneumonin. He rallied under treatment, and was thought to be doing well until about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he sank rapidly. Oxygen was given him, but his condition continued most critical. At 2:30 o'clock vesterday afternoon his immediate business associates downtown were told over the telephone that he might live an hour. At 3:15 o'clock he died. Mrs. Brice and four of the five children were with bim. His son John arrived from Harvard a few minutes before his father's death. W. Kirkpatrick Brice has been on the staff of Gen. Anderson at Manila, but is said to be now in China on business connected with his father's Interests. The other chilren are Stewart, who bears his father's middle name; Katherine and Helen Brice. Mr. Price was born at Denmark, O., on Sept,

17, 1845. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. He entered the preparatory school of Miami University at Oxford, O., at 13, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Capt, Dodd's university company that was stationed at Columbus, O. He went back to college and in April, 1802, reenlisted in a university organization that became the Eighty-sixth Chic Infantry, which was sent to West Virginia on guard duty. In 1843 he was graduated from the university and moved to Lima, where he taught school for a time and then undertook a clerkship in the County Auditor's office. In July, 1804, he recruited a company of Union volunteers and was made Captain of Company E, 180th Ohio Infantry. He served in the field in the Twenty-third Army Coros in Tennessee, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, but wasn't mustered in He took the law school lectures of Michigan University in 1805 and was admitted to the bar in the following year, practicing law for ten or a dozen years at Lima. He interested himself in corporation law and affairs of traffic and transportation and acquired holdings of the old Lake Eric and Louisville Railroad stock. He was successful in carrying through some extensions of the road and undertook later the construction of the Nickel Plars because the Lake Shore couldn't be induced to make a desired arrangement to handle the business delivered by the Lake Eric and Louisville.

In a sketch of his life published a few years ago, to which it is understood Mr. Brice gave his assent, it is stated that the construction and sale of this road is supposed to be the dividing line between his status as a comparatively noor man and a man of extensive means and large investments. He was conand moved to Lima, where he taught school

and sale of this road is supposed to be the dividing line between his status as a comparatively poor man and a man of extensive means and large investments. He was connected with the development of the roads which became the Southern Railway system. He was President at the time of his death of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad and the Cleveland. Aknon and Columbus; Vice-President of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, and a director of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville (Monon), of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Welsbach Commercial Company and the Chase National Bank.

The enterprise of greatest popular interest just now with which Mr. Brice was latterly connected is the American China Development Company, commonly referred to as the Irice Chinese Syndicate, a concern of widely ramifying itancial connections. It is a New Jersey corporation which has secured a concession from the Chinese Government and which was organized to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton and thence to tidewater tear Hong Kong. The proposed line will be presented in the proposed line with the present than the proposed in the proposed line with the present than the proposed in the proposed line with the proposed line with the present than the proposed line with the present the proposed line with the present than the proposed line with the proposed line with the present the proposed line with the proposed line with the present than the present the proposed line with the present the proposed line with the present the present the proposed line with the present the proposed line with the proposed line with the present the proposed line with t Canton and thence to tidewater long. The proposed line will be Hankow to Canton and thence to thicwater near Hong Kong. The proposed line will be 1000 miles long and traverse a territory having more than two and a half times the population of the continental portion of the United States. The interests represented in the syndicate controlling it include the Vanderbitts. Rockefellers, Levi P. Morton, the Carnegie Steel Commany, Vermilyea & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Presidents of the Chase, First National and National City banks.

the Chase, First National and National City banks.

Mr. Brice in the December number of Ainsler's Magazine says:

"The Importance of this enterprise to the United States should be easily understood. In the first place, if there were no permanent commercial development on which to reckon, it is likely that the building operations of the company will bring to this country a trade worth \$30,000,000. If the preliminary survey and construction of the road brings us \$30,000,000 of trade in three years, how wast will be the development of trade in the same terricity when the avenues of communication from the sea by way of Canton on the south and Hankow on the north are fully opened to American merchants?

"The new railroad is expected to be completed within three years from the approval of the surveys by the Chinese Government. The surveys are being made by a competent corns of engineers under Gen. William Barclay Parsons of New York, formerly chief engineer for the Eapid Transii Commission.

"The Chinese would rather see Americans join the English in a peaceful extension of trade between Hankow and Hong Kong than witness the further dismemberment of the empire by the aggressions of other nations.

" "What such an enterprise will accomplish in the interest of the "onen door." For our export trade to China is difficult to estimate. That it will enormously increase the shipment of Chinese products to the United States goes without saving. Thus far our British friends have struggled alone to keep the vast markets of the Yangtey River basin open to the world. The existence of an American relivance to the States goes without saving. Thus far our British friends have struggled alone to keep the vast markets of the Yangtey River basin open to the world. The existence of an American relivance to the Hankot States goes without saving. Thus far our British friends have struggled alone to keep the vast markets of the Yangtey River basin open to the world. The existence of an American relivance to the Hankot States Section ours w Mr. Brice in the December number of Ains-

Railroad and Public Buildings and Grounds committee.

Intimate business associates of Mr. Brice said that his personal affairs were never in a more satisfactory condition than at present, and that his death would not precipitate the sale of any of the securities in which he was interested. Whatever obligations he may have outstanding in connection with his various enterprises; are not large, and are known to be amply secured. While the property with which he has longest been identified. Lake Eric and Western Railroad, suffers a considerable loss in his removal from the Presidency, it is to be noted that the board is made up of capitalists who are strong financially, and who are familiar with the road and who have helped him to shape the policy of the company.

pany.

Aithough Mr. Brice was rather prominent in the project of building railroads in Chins. he was only one of forty promoters in this country and of a much larger number abroad. That enterprise, however, has not progressed. beyond a suggestive or investigating stage, or the total amount of money already in-cested in it does not exceed a few hundred housand dollars.

TO MAN JAPAN'S NEW CRUISER.

190 Officers and Men Arrrive at Scattle on the Steamship Kinsul.

SEATTLE, Dec. 15.-The Japanese steamship Kinsui, fifteen days from Yokohama, arrived here to-day with 100 officers and men to man the cruiser Chitose, recently built for the Japanese Government by the Union Iron Works of San Transisco. The Kinsut historought large consignments of Jananese curies for the holidity. 1.996 tales of silk, 1.996 baces of the holidity. 1.996 baces of omnige. 14,000 packages of matting and 7,000 sacks of rice.

Trustee's Sale for Bank Creditors of fine diamon is, jewelty, watches, &c., by order of Stern & Rushmore, Attorneys, Sale at moon daily, John H. French, Auctioneer, 47 Liberty at. - 4dc. A BROADWAY CABLE SNAPS.

Cars Tied Up for Hours Below Fiftieth Street and Entirely Blocked Below Tenth. The Broadway cable road below Fiftieth

street was tied up for more than four hours last night and below Tenth street was entirely blocked for a much longer time by the snapping of a cable in the up-track conduit somewhere near the Fourteenth street curve at 6:34 o'clock. The accident occurred near the close of the rush hours, and at 7 o'clock the cable Calvin S. Brice died vesterday afternoon at which broke would have been stopped for the night. By its breakage it blocked the conduit and prevented the full use of the second cable which runs in each conduit. General Superintendent Frederick D. Bounds.

> who was at work straightening out traffic on the Broadway road, said last night that the aceldent was an unusual one, "We have had loose strands," he continued, "but only once or twice has a cable retually snapped clean in two, as this We run two cables at once in rush hours. one cable carries south-bound, the other north-bound cars, and each after passing the drums at the end of its section goes back in the conduit on the opposite side with no cars on it. It was the cable carrying south-bound cars that broke, and it broke in the northbound conduit, where it is not gripped by cars. Why it broke there I do not know. The two broken ends snapped back in the conduit like a taut wire suddenly cut, and tangled about the other cable and about car grips, causing a bad sparl. One end of it is at Tenth street and the other at Seventeenth. What has caused the long delay is the cutting out of this snarl of cable. The other cable is running, but no cars can pass the blocked points. For a half hour after the break there was no stoopage on the down track. Then to prevent cars lining up below Tenth street we began running them slowly."
>
> The cable which broke runs from Houston street to Thirty-sixth, but cars above this section ran very slowly, as they had to be switched from one track to the other. Cars below stopped as they came up. Between 7 and 10 o clock tracks were cleared of cable cars between Seventeenth and Flitteth streets, and a temperary service of horse cars, a few taken from each cross-town line controlled by the Metropolitan Traction Company, started, the cars jumping the rails at the end of each run to reach the other track. At 10:40 P. M. the tangle of cable between Seventeenth and Fourteenth street, which allowed the running of cable cars above that point in time to caten the crowds from the theatres. Either at Twenty-third or Fourteenth street transfers were given to the Fourth avenue line, passengers being carried over to it on horse cars. Above Filtleth street cable cars ran regularly during the block and on the Lexington avenue line above Twenty-second street traffic was not interrupted.
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> The cars began to move up past Tenth street at 11:45 o clock. It was 12:10 A. M. when about the other cable and about car grips, caus-

was not interrupted.

The cars began to move up past Tenth street at 11:45 o'clock, it was 12:10 A. M. when those at Broome street started up. MOB LAW IN A NEBRASKA TOWN.

Vigilantes Threaten to Lynch Alleged Murderers of Farmer Kreichbaum

FRANKLIN, Neb., Dec. 15 .- Much excitement prevails here to-night over the assassination of Peter Kreichbaum, and a mob of farmers is making vigorous efforts to lynch James Tunman and William Cole, the alleged murderers. They were taken from the local jail at noon and conveyed to the Alma Prison, Sheriff Boyd and his posse being pursued by infuriated citizens. The mob surrounds the jail tonight, hoping to prevent the prisoners being removed again before the vigilantes can gather in sufficient force to storm the jail. Scouts are out in the country to-night call-

ing out the vigilantes, who are pouring into town in large numbers, armed and ready for the fight which is sure to follow the storming of the iail. Sheriff Boyd has a force of determined deputies, and will fight. No State

troops have been called for, as none are in the State. The alleged murderers and their victim have been men of wealth in this region for The alleged murderers and their victim have been men of wealth in this region for many years. The developments indicate a month's preparation for the murder. Two weeks ago Peter Kreichbaum, a bachelor, disappeared. He had drawn \$1,000 from the local bank and carried the money to his home.

A week later Cole and Tunman were noticed in possession of his farm, selling stock, vehicles, &c. In answer to questions, they asserted that Kreichbaum had left the country and sold everything to them. They exhibited a lease and deed in evidence and attempted to have the same recorded, but the clerk became suspicious because the alleged signature of Kreichbaum was misspelled.

A brother of the missing man was notified

Kreichbaum was misspelled.

A brother of the missing man was notified and came here from Burlington last week, offering \$1,000 reward for evidence as to his brother's whereabouts. This started a large number of persons to work. In the meantime, Tunman and Cole continued to sell property from the farm. Last night a searching party noticed some fresh earth in a descried hogisen, and on digriling found the body of the farmer. He had been killed with an axe. In addition he had been repeatedly shot. The Sheriff at once started for the Cole residence and found Tunman there, too. Both men started for their guns, but were captured after a descente struggle. Four rifles and a quantity of shells were found in the residence ready for use.

MORE NEGRO LABOR TROUBLES United Mine Workers Ask Gov. Atkinson to

Prevent Negroes from Working. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 15,-It has been rumored here that there may be trouble in he coal regions of this valley shortly over the importation of negro miners from Virginia. lov. Atkinson has been appealed to by the United Mine Workers to prevent negro laborers from being brought here, but as there is no law to prevent the importation of laborers from other States he can do nothing in the premises. The complication arises from the action of the operators in the Kanawha distriet, who appointed a committee to secure additional laborers Col. R. T. Herndon of Hernshaw acted for the committee and went to Bichmond after negroes to work in the to Richmond after negroes to work in the mines. He stranged for a number of colored men to come to the West Virginia field. Two carloads of them have arrived. Twenty-five of them atopped at Montsoners and the remainder went to Hernshaw. The operators have not taken this action for the purpose of antigonizing white laborers, but they assert that more unions are needed to keep the mines running and fill the orders received. Henry Stevenson of the East Bank district. President of the State organization of United Mine Workers, informed Gov. Atkinson of the Governor to prevent it. The Governor informed him that he had no authority whatever to interfere.

FOUNDLING FOR BICYCLE SOUAD. Bicycle Squad Wouldn't Have It and Slattery Caught the Mother.

Saret, McNally was behind the desk in the sleyele squad station yesterday afternoon. Suddenly the door was opened just wide enough to lower the temperature of the room a half degree, and a 3-year-old boy was pushed in with such force that he fell on all fours. Then the door was shut again with a bang. The child immediately began to how! for some thing to eat.

The Sergeant, who had just caught a glimpse of a woman at the half-oren door, yelled "Foundling," and ordered Policeman Slattery to get out on the double quick and catch the woman. Slattery dien't stop to mount his wheel. He ran out and caught the woman in Broadway, three blocks below the strilon. She said she was Maria Fister of 221 East Eighty-ninth street, and that she was in trouble because she had not seen her husband for six months. The woman acknowledged that the child in the station house was here, but declared that she had not intended to abandon it. She said that she wanted to go to the hospital, and was wondering where she could leave the boy for a little while when she happened to see the green lights, and declived that a police station would be the satest place in the world. Alrs, Fister was taken to the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court and committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to her sainty. When she barned that her child was to be taken by the Gerry agent on duty at the police court she because hysterical. a woman at the half-oren door, yelled

The Hot Springs of Arkansas. The National health and pleaser resert owned and controlle by U. S. deverment. Elegant hore is, barn, Eastman and Arthogon. G. If a dother ammenter For information and booklets apply to W. E. Hoyt, ast Broadway, New York.—Adv.

TO FIGHT THE ARMY BILL.

COMBINATION TO DEFEAT THE INCREASE TO 100,000 MEN

Democrats, Populists and Silverites Getting Together Again for an Anti-Administration Fight-The Ostensible Reason Is a Fear for the Safety of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Republican leaders in the Senate have been made aware of a purpose on the part of the opposition to begin their fight upon the general policy of the Administration by defeating the bills providing for an Increase of the standing army to 100,000 men. It was learned at the Senate to-day that the Democratic leaders are confident of being able to form a coalition composed of Democrats, Populists and Silverites that will defeat the Hawley bill, known as the Miles bill because it was prepared by the commanding General of the army, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also the socalled Hull bill, prepared by Mr. Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Af iairs, with the advice and assistance of Secretary Algerand Adjt.-Gen. Corbin.

The opposition will make their stand on the proposition that the present nominal strength of the army, 62,000 men, is sufficient for all purposes, and that it would be a menace to the republic to carry out the Administration's policy of increasing the number to 100,000. They will do this in the face of the official statements of the War Department that 50,000 men will be needed in Cuba alone; that 25,000 at least must be sent to the Philippines and that 6,000 or 8,000 will be required in Porto Rico, to say nothing of the number that will have to be detailed to Hawaii and the

Ladrones. According to these figures about 85,000 men will be needed for service in the new possessions of the United States, leaving only

will be needed for service in the new possessions of the United States, leaving only 15,000 for home duty, supplemented, of courso, by the necessary number of volunteer troops. Gen, Miles puts his opinion against that of Adjt.-den. Corbin as to the number of troops which will be needed in Cuba, thinking that 25,000 will be sufficient, but he is as emphatic as the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General in recommendation that the total number of men to be enlisted be placed at not less than 100,000. He would distribute them somewhat differently from Secretary Alger, but agrees with him as to the number which should comprise the regular army in any bill that is passed. Gen Miles's estimate as to the number of men that will be needed in the Philippines is the same as that of the Adjutant-General-25,000—but he points out also the necessity of having a sufficient number of men for the protection of the frontier, manning the seasonst defences, and the forming of a reserve cores to be called upon in time of emergency.

The knowledge that there is a movement on foot to defeat the plan for raising the standing army comes as a great surprise, particularly as it appears that the opposition in the Senate is composed of just those Senators who have opposed the Republicans on financial and political questions. It is learned by the Republican leaders that even such sliver Republican leaders that even such sliver Republican leaders that even such sliver Bepublican combination may not come to the surface, at present, for it is not likely now that the Army bill will be reported in either house before the holiday recess, which will begin on next Wednesday and continue until Jan. 4. Meantime the Republican leaders will combination. It is not thought that the peace treaty will be made an object of attack by the anti-Administration coalition, for it would meet only with abject Biliure. There is as warm support

KANSAS POPS ARE DESPERATE. A Special Session to Legislate Against In-

surance and Railroad Companies. TOPERA, Dec. 15 .- Gov. Leedy this morning issued a call for a special session of the Kansas Legislature to convene on Dec. 21. This is regarded as one of the most spectacular political plays ever made in Kansas. The Populists were badly defeated at the last election, and in a few weeks the Republicans will assume control of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the State Government. The Populists now control these branches of the Government.

Two years ago the Populists pledged themselves to enact certain legislation for the regulation of traffic on railroads. They failed to do this, and were turned down at the polls this year. They are now attempting to place themselves in a position to make a camesign is

year. They are now attempting to place themselves in a position to make a campaign in 1900. The Legislature, which is Populist, will remain in season until Jan. 9, when the Republican Legislature will succeed it.

One of the purposes of the apecial season is to pass a discriminating tax bill against foreign fire insurance companies doing business in francas. The bill will provide for a 2 per cent. tax on the net profits of American companies and 5 per cent, tax on the gross premiums received by foreign fire companies.

Superintendent McNail said to-day that this bill, which is being advocated by the Populist members and which will be considered by the success, will add \$50,000 to the revenue of the State.

It seems to be the policy of the outgoing Pop-

cancus, will add \$50,000 to the revenue of the State.

It seems to be the policy of the outgoing Populists to attack all classes of corporations, special attention being directed toward milroad, insurance, and chenjer telegraph legislation. Populist indignation was aroused to-day when it was stated that cartoons of Webb McNall, taken from Fasteri insurance outrants, had been framed and displayed here in insurance offices. One shows him being pitched out of the State by a huge pitchfork held by a stundy man labeled "Republican Party." The Populists say that during the cighteen days allotted them to legislate they will endeavor to get even for this affront and leave a little history the insurance companies will not soon lorget.

CAB TOSSED BY AN ELECTRIC CAR. Its Passengers Slightly and Its Driver Serionsly Hart-Cab Wrecked.

A cab containing two men and two women driven by Robert Rotchford of 647 Eighth avenue was going north on the Sixth avenue under-trolley tracks last night, when car 223 came along behind at a fast rate. At Thirtieth street the hansom turned to the left to get out of the way. Before the hansom was of the north track the car crashed into it. The hansom was upset, the horse thrown down and the floor occupants spilled into the street amid a shower of broken glass. Rotch-ford, the driver, was thrown against an ele-vated ratiroud pillar. He struck on his head and was picked up unconscious. Several win-dows in the car were broken and the cab was

and was picked in the cab were taken down in the car were broken and the cab were taken into Moran's Hotel on the corner and the unconscious driver was sont to the New York Hospital. The two men and two women were brussed and badly shaken up but refused medical attendance. The men said they were Joseph Hance of New Rochelle and G. A. Weatherly, Jr., of 55 West Forty-second street. The women's names were not taken.

"We were on our way to the theatre," said Weatherly, "and had just come from dinner. That car must have been zoing at a great speed to crush into us with such force. I didn't hear the motorman ring his zong for us to clear the way; neither did any of our party." The motorman of the car was not arrested. At the New York Hospital inte last night it was said that it had not been determined whether Rochford's skall was fractyped.

At the same corner another accident happened ourlier in the evening. Charles Williams, a laborer of 280 howers, was run down by a delivery wagon while crossing the street. Three of his ribs were broken. He was taken to the New York Hospital. The driver was arrested.

livery wagon while crossing the street. Three of his ribs were broken. He was taken to the New York Hospital. The driver was arrested.

Roberts Doesn't Want Aldridge's Pince. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15 .- State Comptroller James A. Roberts to-night said that Governor cleat Boosevelt had not offered him the office of State superintendent of Public Works. "I have no hesitation in saying," said the Comptroller, "that I would not accept the place if it were offered to me."

Development of Poland Spring. Wonderful purity and medicinal power of its de-tions water. "Poland," 3 Park place, New York,— THREW BRICKS AT THE EMBASSY. Insane Man Breaks Doors and Window

and Injures Miss Pauncefote. Washington, Dec. 15,-J. W. Pierson, about 30 years of age and supposed to be insane, this afternoon threw four bricks through the glass doors and windows of the British Embassy. causing damage amounting to \$600.

Miss Pauncefote, the daughter of the Am bassador, was struck by flying glass and injured slightly. Pierson was arrested, but de clines to give any reason for his action or information about himself.

MORMON CHURCH ISSUES BONDS. \$500,000 Worth Payable in Gold Coin to

Meet Pressing Indebtedness. SALT LAME, Utah, Dec. 15.-The Mormon

Church authorities to-day advertised an issue of \$500,000 in eleven-year ti per cent. bonds, payable in gold coin and secured by the annua come of the Church, a trust deed to the Gardo House and the Lion House, former residences of Brigham Young, other real estate in this city and stock in the sugar company.

The object of the issue is to pay pressing indebtedness, the result of losing investments in electric power companies and heavy expenses in litigation with the United States Government in years gone by. Half the issue was at once taken up by the three Mormon banks in the city, the State, the Desert National, and the Desert savings banks.

SPAIN DECLINES OUR MONEY.

Shopkeepers at Algiers Refuse to Accept

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—A desputch to the Liberal rom Algiers says that Spanish shopkeepers threw back the gold coins which were tendered for purchases by the crew of the United States gunboat Helena, which anchored in the harbo on last Saturday. The despatch also says that the Spaniards in the cafes withdrew when the American officers or sailors entered.

TO ARREST ESTERHAZY?

A Report in Paris That a Warrant for His Apprehension Has Been Issued. Special Cable Desnatch to THE BUN.

LONDON, Dec. 16 .- A despatch to the Chronicle from Paris says that a warrant for the apprehension of Count Esterhazy has been issued.

GAS TANK VICTIMS SEVEN NOW. Charles A. Wright Dies of Internal Injuries He Sustained Last Tuesday Night.

No more bodies have been found in the wreck of the big, new gas tank in the Consolidated Gas Company's Twenty-first street plant, and it is not thought that any more will be found. Only one man whose body might possibly be in the wreck is reported missing, and it is not at all certain that he was anywhere near on Tuesday night when the tank collapsed. He is James E. Luckner of 544 East Forty-lifth

atmes E. Luckier v. street.

The men employed to clear away the wreck had last night succeeded in opening a passage in Twenty-first street and had made good headway in getting to the bottom of the rest of the pile in that street. It is under this pile that it was thought possible one or more bodies wight he found. the pile in that street. It is under this pile that it was thought possible one or more bodies might be found.
Charles A. Wright, 55 years old, of 166 East 100th street, an employee of Fuldner's table factory, who was injured in the collapse, died in Pellevue Hospital last night from the internal injuries he received.

"COMBINER" M'INTYRE DEFEATED? Minneapolis Flour Mills Will Not Enter the Proposed Combination.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.-Thomas A. MeIntyre and his associates, who have spent several days here with the purpose of adding, if possible, the Minneapolis flour mills to the MeIn tyre combination, left to-night for Chicago, Mr. tyre combination, left to-night for Chicago, Mr. McIntyre declined to sav anything regarding the results of his efforts here.

It is known, however, that the Minneapolis millers met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company for a secret conference over the McIntyre proposition. The leading members of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, the Consolidated Milling Company, and the Wasiburn-Crosby Company were present. The result was that the McIntyre proposition was defeated.

DEATH OF THE "BARLEY KING." Edward Johnson Got Bich, but Feared to Patent His Pearling Process

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 15.-The death of Edward Johnson occurred this evening after a protracted illness, incident to a stroke o paralysis sustained several months ago. Mr. Johnson came here from Syracuse, N. Y., and embarked in the pearl barley and oatmea embarked in the pearl barley and oatmeal business. He invented a process for pearling the barley which enabled him to control the market in the United States, and he became known as the "Barley King." For fear that some one would improve on his searet process he never had it patented, and it was kept a profound secret about the mill. The foreman who has always been in the mill was the only one who knew it. Mr. Johnson became very wealthy. He leaves a large estate.

ANDREWS BECOMES A BOSS. Chicago's New School Superintendent to

Have Full Swing. CRICAGO, Dec. 15.-Superintendent Benjamin Andrews is to be the "boss" in the control of the public schools. The Board of Education ast night made a complete surrender to him During the meeting the opinion of Dr. Andrews on all measures suggested for adoption was sought and deferred to by the trustees. His path was made one of roses, each trustee being eager to add a full-blown bloom to the bounuet. He received more recognition as the educational head of the system than ever has been accorded before to a Superintendent.

ONLY OFFICIALLY DEAD.

Private Wood of the Sixth Massachusetts Returns in the Flesh and Shocks Relatives. PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 15 .- Leonard Wood, a oldier in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, who had been mourned as dead on the strength of an official report, turned up here to-day at of an official report, turned up here to-day at the home of his aunt. The sheek to his rela-tives at the sight of him in the flesh was such as might be caused by the visit of a ghost. Before the war broke out Wood had been liv-ing with his aunt. His home had been in-massachusetts, and he returned to that State to go away with the regiment of which he was a member. At Porto lico he was stricken with yellow fever, and later, through a blunder, he was reported dead.

KILLED HIS TENTMATE.

Private in a North Carolina Colored Regiment Becomes a Murderer.

MACON, Gn., Dec. 15.-Private James Ellis Third North Carolina colored regiment, shot and killed his tentmate. Robert Thomas, at the regimental camp here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The men had words over some money that Thomas owed Ellis, which brought on the shooting. Ellis was arrested and will be tried before a court-martial for murder. Consider-able excitement was caused in the regiment.

McGee at 110 Wants a Fourth Wife. Toleno, Dec. 15,-Joseph McGee, aged 110, Ypailanti, took out a license yesterday to wed Amelia Day, aged 50. This will be McGee's fourth venture in the matrimonial line. His advanced age is vouched for by well-known citizens of Tpsilanti. He is a veteran of the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the civil war, and is healthy and active.

New York May Put Up Her Monument. CHATTANODGA, Dec. 15,-Gen. A. P. Stewart has withdrawn his objections to the erection by New York State of an \$80,000 peace monument on Foint Lookout, and the handsome shaft will be put us as proposed. It will be 100 feet high, handsomely carved.

After the theatre supper ask for Ballantine's Bot-tled Ale. At all leading places.—Adv.

NEW GUNS PLEASE MILES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GATLING CAST-STEEL GUN TESTED AT

SANDY HOOK. Sims-Dudley Five-Inch Dynamite Gun a Ter-

rible Weapon with a Range of Three Miles -Howell Disappearing Carriage Also Meets All Tests-Lurger Army and Navy. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and was enthusiastic over

the tests of two new guns and a new carriage made at Fort Hancock at the Government testing grounds at Sandy Hook in the afternoon by himself and the Board of Ordnance. 'The Howell disappearing gun carriage." said the, "met all tests successfully and we were delighted with it. Both guns that we

tested are of new design and have never been used in warfare. The first was the Gatling cast-steel, high-power gun. This differs greatly from the wire-wound gun or built-up run. We fired five shots in all, one with a onehalf charge, one with a three-quarters charge and the other three with full service charges. All were highly successful. "The other gun was the Sims-Dudley 5-inch

dynamite gun. This is a very destructive gun. It throws a projectile three miles. To-day was the first time it was ever officially tested. We threw three of the projectiles along the beach to witness the effects. They tore up the beach in a manner terrible to behold. The concussion was so great that within a radius of 100 feet it would be dangerous to life. There is practically no recoil to the gun, and it will be one of the most deadly weapons ever used in warfare. There never were more successful tests made than we made this after-

ceastul tests made than we made this afternoon."
Gen. Miles was also willing to talk freely
about increasing the size of the regular army.
"I believe," said he, "that it is important that
the Government have an efficient and effective
army, and that it should get one as speedily as possible. I don't believe it should be
larger than immediate necessities require,
or large enough to menace the freedom
of the people. It is necessary that a first-class
power, which the United States have become,
should have a large army. As far as my personal opinions go, I think that all that I have
said of the army should apply to the navy with
equal force."

BOY STARTED A BIG FIRE.

Gas Jet in a Hall Had No Tip, and Its Flame

Set Alight a Row of Houses. A boy entered the lower hallway of a fourstory double brick tenement house at 560 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, shortly before 6 o'clock last night, and, turning on the hall gas jet, lighted it. Some one had taken the tip out of the burner, and the gas flamed up and set fire to the house. The boy fled from the place shouting "Fire!" The house is one row of eight double tenements. Four of them have stores on the first floor, but only two stores are occupied. The boy's cries aroused all the tenants, and, while some hurried to learn the location of the blaze, others commenced to get out their household and personal effects. In a minute or so there was a procession of women and children rushing out into the street carrying different articles.

procession of women and children rushing out into the street carrying different articles. Some little time clapsed before any one thought to send in a fire alarm.

Two blocks away is the house of Engine 60 and it was the first on the scene. The run was so short that the fire under the engine bolier had not made sufficient beadway to generate steam and valuable time was lost. Just as the engine was getting to work Chief Snow of the Thirty-fifth Battalion arrived with other engines and a hook and ladder company. The fire had made such headway by that time that Chief Snow sent in a second alarm and Deputy Chief Delahanty of the borough of Queens and the remainder of the Long Island City Fire Department responded. Chief Delahanty, knowing the filmsy character of the row of buildings, and that there was a short water supply in that section of the city, sent in a third alarm, and brought reinforcements in the shape of Deputy Chief Perry of Brooklyn and four engines and one truck. The firemen fought the fire from front and rear, and got it under control in a remarkably short time considering the scarcity of water. Only a six-inch main flowed, The fire gutted the houses at 560 and 562, and most of the effects of the tennats in those two buildings were destroyed. The burned buildings, together with four others in the row, are owned by Charles Benner of 62 Wall street, who lives in Englewood, N. J.

HOW TEXAS USED SAPIERA.

His Neighbors Didn't Want to Be Let Alone and Didn't Propose He Should Be. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 15.-Prince Louis

Sapieha, now a resident of Paris, who recently gave \$1,000 for the relief of the suffering Cubans, at one time lived in Fort Bend county, lexas. He is known to several men in this city. One is a prominent real estate man who reated the Prince's experience in establishing a cattle ranch in Texas when it was wild and

"Prince Sapieha, who was a country gentleman, established a ranch in Fort Bend county and started in to raise fine cattle. He paid such close attention to his business and held himself so aloof from his neighbors that the people of Fort Bend did not like it. They were of Fort Bend did not like it. They were not accustomed to people who attended strictly to their own affairs and paid no heed to those of their neighbors. One night they called upon Sapieha. The visit not being agreeable, they assaulted the Frince. He was struck on the head with a revolver and knocked down and otherwise matreated. The Prince, badly frightened, hurriedly left his ranch and came to Galveston, and when he arrived at my house his head was covered with blood.

"He authorized my firm to sell his ranch and fine stock for anything we could get. His experience in Fort Bend had been such that he wanted no more of it. He left here and went to Paris. From Paris he went to Africa, and I had lost track of him until I saw the paragraph in the paper about his donation to the Cabans. Since then Fort Bend has become more civilized."

UNSAFE TO IRRITATE A POLICEMAN, Senator Coggeshall's Son Arrested for Talk-

ing to One and Not Moving On. Charles T. Coggeshall, the 22-year-old son of State Senator Coggeshall, is at the Hotel Metropole for a couple of days. He is in town buying Christmas presents to take to his home in Utica. Accompanied by a college chum. roung Coggeshall left the Metropole early last evening for the theatre. They walked down Broadway, and at nearly every corner at that time of the evening there stood a policeman.

"I know all the New York policemen," said Coggeshall to his clum.

"Why not introduce me to a couple of them?" said the chum, increduously.

Standing in front of the lierald Square Theatre was Policeman Cron. Coggeshall and his chum approached him.

"I am Senator Coggeshall's son," said the young man from Utica, "and I want to introduce you to my friend."

"Don't want to meet him," said the bluccoat. evening for the theatre. They walked down

"Don't want to meet him," said the bluecoat, tarily.
"You don't?" said the young man.
"No. I don't." growled the copper, "and if you don't move on I'll lock you up."
Young Coggeshall began to protest at the rudeness, and Cron grabbed him and took him to the Tenderlon station. The college chum went along and told the part he had played.
"I knew Charley didn't know all the cope in New York." said the chum, "and when be said he did I called his biuff. He tried to make good, and he was arrasted."
"I'll let you go this time," said Sergt. Condoy to the prisoner, "but don't annoy a police-man again."

Died at 117 Years.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15,-Kate Holden, olored, aged 117 years, died at the almshouse this morning, after being confined to her bed one week. She was born in Virginia in May. 1781. She came north when young. To visit-ors who called on her during the nineteen years spent at the almshouse she never tired of telling how she saw George Washington ride through Windsor on horseback. Her sight was good, and she was a regular attendant at Bun-day services until two weeks ago.

Out To-Day-The Verdict-Ten Cents. New Illustrated Weckly. Honest, frank, fearless, For honest democracy, 'Alfred Henry Lewis, editor, —Adv.